

BRITISH PUSH AHEAD TOWARD CAMBRAI

HAIL OLD GLORY!

"I WANT every flag flying and every band playing on Registration Day."—Provost Marshal General Crowder's patriotic appeal to nation.

The



World.

WEATHER—Rain and Warmer Thursday.

FINAL EDITION

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U.S. TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED; ALL OF 2,800 ABOARD SAVED

PETROGRAD REPORTED AFIRE WITH MASSACRES AND RIOTS OVER WHOLE CITY UNCHECKED

Pillaging Going On Everywhere, Washington Informed in Cables From Europe.

ALL LAW IS ABOLISHED.

Flames Raging in Twelve Different Sections at Once, Christiania Hears.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Word reached Washington to-day from a European source that reports there said Petrograd was in flames in many places, and that indiscriminate slaughter of citizens, pillaging and riots were taking place in all parts of the city.

According to these reports there is no semblance of law or police or militia regulations.

A despatch from the American legation at Christiania to-day said reliable information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in twelve different places, and that there was indiscriminate massacre of people in the streets.

Secretary Lansing in announcing the receipt of the message said it did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely was a result of a general state of anarchy. There was nothing to show what part the Bolshevik authorities were playing in the situation.

1,000 BRITISH SUBJECTS REPORTED HELD HOSTAGE BY BOLSHEVIK FORCES

Fifty Revolutionaries Killed and 200 More Wounded in Raid on Moscow Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—German troops are being withdrawn from Ukraine and sent to the western front, according to rumors circulating in Kiev, despatches received here from Stockholm to-day reported.

The Stockholm advices also said fifty social revolutionaries were killed and 200 wounded in Moscow recently when Bolshevik troops dispersed a meeting.

All the Siberian Railway eastward of Lake Baikal is now in possession of Czech-Slovak forces, a message from Vladivostok declared. The Czech-Slovaks completed their occupation of the country along the railway by seizing Nerchinsk and Sretensk.

The London Express learns that at least 1,000 British subjects are held as hostages in Petrograd and Moscow, the Bolsheviks threatening to take revenge on them if harm comes to any more Soviet officials.

Reports of Bolshevik victories over the Czech-Slovak troops were received to-day from German sources. The Rheinische Westfalisches Zeitung printed a Moscow story

(Continued on Second Page.)

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STOKES, 73, WINS A WIFE, BUT HIS VALET QUILTS JOB

Millionaire's Negro Servant Refuses To Officiate.

Thomas Stokes, Brookhaven's seventy-three-year-old millionaire Romeo, lost his valet this morning at the very moment when he slipped the wedding ring on the correct finger of Miss Lillian Marie Louise Kuennemann's hand.

Stokes didn't seem to mind, however. What's a valet compared to a wife?

The valet was a black one by the name of George Alston, and this is what he said after the ceremony: "I've quit Mr. Stokes's service. I quit just a few minutes ago. And the reason is I didn't want to work for him after a marriage ceremony that two ministers refused to perform."

Whether there were really two ministers who refused is an open question. But at least one did, and he told an Evening World reporter about it this afternoon. He was the Rev. Joseph P. Smyth of Hillport, L. I.

"It had been arranged," said Mr. Smyth, "that I was to perform the ceremony at 3 o'clock this afternoon. But Anson Phelps Stokes called on me last night and, for family reasons, he said, asked me not to officiate. Another representative of the Stokes family made a similar request. After thinking the matter over I decided that I did not care to act. So I called up Mr. Stokes and told him so."

The other clergyman who is reported to have been approached was the Rev. Frederick A. Allen of the Brookhaven Presbyterian Church. The valet said Stokes had told him that Mr. Allen had declined on the ground that "he didn't know me well enough."

These incidents, however, were merely pebbles, not stumbling blocks, in the roadway of romance, and the marriage took place at 11 o'clock this morning in the office of Justice of the Peace C. W. Coleman at Patchogue.

A few minutes earlier Miss Kuennemann, looking fresh and pleased in her blue travelling suit and a little blue hat, had stepped down from the train. On the platform the bridegroom, looking still more pleased and quite gaily attired—with one of those English caps and a bright red necktie—waited and helped her down.

There was a little automobile at the curb. It did not look like a millionaire's car, for it was one of the popular four-passenger-at-a-pinch vehicles. But there was a chauffeur at

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOMAN IS SEIZED AT A U. S. WIRE IN POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Operator Who Sent Government Messages Taken for Questioning.

Agents of the Department of Justice swooped down on the operating room of the Postal Telegraph Company, Broadway and Murray Street, at noon to-day and escorted a woman, said to be Wanda Kruettinger, forty-two years old, an expert telegrapher, to the offices of Charles P. De Woody, Division Superintendent, at No. 21 Park Row.

Miss Kruettinger has charge of the New Haven wire, over which the Government sends its messages to munitions plants in the New Haven district.

When the Government operatives approached her Miss Kruettinger is alleged to have torn up several papers lying upon her desk. The other women operators were thrown into a high state of excitement by the visit of the Federal authorities.

Miss Kruettinger vigorously protested when she was taken from her desk and through the corridor of the building.

Agents of the Government succeeded in saving many of the fragments of papers which were torn up.

Mr. De Woody said that the woman was not under arrest, but merely taken to his office for the purpose of questioning her. He said she has been under surveillance for some time.

She has been in charge of the New Haven wire for nearly two years. This wire is used exclusively for Government messages.

WAR STORES AT DOUAL REMOVED BY GERMANS

Arsenal Equipment Said to Have Been Taken From Their Advanced Base.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Systematic evacuation of the town of Douai, one of the important forward bases of the present German line in France, is described in official advices reaching Washington to-day.

A vast amount of war material is being taken out of the town, the report says, including the equipment of the arsenal, which was the largest establishment of the kind maintained by the enemy in the northern region of his advanced lines.

The advices state that the removal of this equipment has been in progress more than ten days, and the equipment at the Brussels Airfield, near Douai, also was being taken further to the rear.

ASKS HIGHEST MAN-POWER.

Harsh Wants Industry to Exceed Exemptions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—American industry was called on to-day by Chairman B. March of the War Industries Board to co-operate in bringing the needed manpower to the army by asking exemption for the lowest possible number and only for "indispensable key men."

(Continued on Second Page.)

BRITISH BACK IN OLD LINE ON FRONT BELOW CAMBRAI; FRENCH FLANKING LA FERRE

Haig Gains Footing in Peziere, While French Are Reported in Village of Travecy—Berlin Claims 3,000 British Prisoners.

BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 11 (Associated Press).—British troops to-day gained a footing in Peziere and Epehy, on the railroad between Roisel and Maroing.

Just before the British launched their attack northwest of Peziere, the Germans for the first time employed a new kind of projectile. The projectiles, which were about the size of oranges, were fired at short range in salvos of from 200 to 300 each, and were sprinkled over an area of two to three acres. These projectiles burst into flame as they hit the ground and gave off gas.

In general the British are continuing to close on the Hindenburg line by a series of small actions and manoeuvres. The lines in the northern part of the battle zone have now been advanced through the village of Trescault, three and a half miles southwest of Maroing, to the eastern edge of the place, where the troops are actually in the old British trenches facing the Hindenburg line.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The village of Travecy, near the southern end of the main Hindenburg line, has been captured by the French, according to reports of the Havas Agency. If the French can hold this town the important enemy position at La Fere, a northerly defense of the St. Gobain Massif, two miles south of Travecy, will be virtually outflanked. The French War Office to-day reports artillery battles on the Aisne, the Vesle and the Champagne fronts.

BRITISH STILL PUSHING AHEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—During last night the British line was advanced slightly in the region of Vermand, northwest of St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig reports in his official statement to-day.

The Germans delivered a counter-attack in the region of Bourcy St. Quentin. It was repulsed in stiff fighting.

There was sharp fighting also at Gouzeaucourt. The Germans were beaten off except at one point, where the British posts remained in enemy possession.

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (via London).—An attempt made by British forces to advance yesterday south of Ypres and north of La Bassée canal was repulsed, says the official statement issued to-day by the German War Office. Prisoners were taken by the Germans.

South of Gouzeaucourt and around Epehy British attacks reached the German first lines at a few points. The British were driven back, 3,000 prisoners being taken by the Germans.

MONT ROUGE PLATEAU HELD BY THE FRANCO-AMERICANS

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE FRONT, Tuesday, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The Germans Tuesday evening were still attacking on the Mont Rouge Plateau with desperate determination. The losses of the enemy in the last three days must have been appalling.

The German attacks, whether directed against Nanteuil, Laffaux or Vauxvaillon, have been for the recovery of the ridge line at Mont de Laffaux which was captured by Gen. Mangin's troops, with whom the Americans are fighting, before the Germans realized of what immense importance it was to them, or at least before they were able to take adequate steps to defend it.

How the German troops have been hurried here to attempt its recovery is evidenced by the fact that as many as five German regiments were represented among eighty prisoners taken yesterday.

Prisoners taken in this region, although they fought remarkably well, all showed complete despondency and more than one when captured remarked: "Thank God, it's all over!"

U BOAT REPORTED BLOWN UP BY GUARDS OF BIG CONVOY

NEW YORK WOMEN GET COMMISSIONS IN FRENCH ARMY

Drs. Von Sholly, Finley and Edward Also Decorated for Bravery Under Fire.

By Helen Hoffman
Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World.) (Special Cable Despatch to The Evening World.) PARIS, Sept. 11.—The first American women to receive French army commissions are Drs. S. E. Finley, Anna I. Von Sholly and Mary Lee Edward of New York. They are all the head of an overseas hospital unit financed by the National Suffrage Association.

They have just received by wire decorations from the French Government for excellent surgical work performed under heavy bombardment. They have received lieutenant's commissions in the French Army.

Mrs. Raymond Brown has been assigned to direct the installation of an overseas hospital gas unit at the French front. She says she regrets the American Government does not extend the same recognition to its women physicians, and hopes it will soon do so.

The physicians, nurses and aides for the gas hospital unit have just arrived with complete equipment.

The French surgeon in charge of the hospital at the French front who the American doctors who were decorated are working calls Dr. Finley a model surgeon.

Dr. Caroline S. Finley is a graduate of the Medical Department of Cornell University, and for years prior to the war had practised in connection with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in East 15th Street. Dr. von Sholly also a graduate of Cornell, was associated with her at the infirmary, and they are friends of many years standing.

Dr. Edward is a native of Canada and a graduate of the University of Toronto. The three doctors had apartments at No. 150 East 35th Street, together with Dr. Wilhelmina A. Hagland, who is now taking care of the practice of all of them.

Dr. Finley is a sister of the brothers, Sanford & Sanford, Fifth Avenue tailors. Her younger sister, Alice, is with her at the front as a nurse. To a recent letter to a friend in New York Miss Alice Finley said her sister was so busy she seldom saw her except to say good morning.

Dr. Finley is in charge of the septo division of a hospital on the French front and the others are associated with her. Recently the hospital was bombarded and it was for their heroic work at this time that the women doctors were decorated.

Trolley Must Not Cross Bridge.
TRENTON, Sept. 11.—The State Board of Utility Commissioners to-day issued an order directing the Public Service Railway Company and the Public Service Railroad Company to cease operating their cars across or over the metal spans of the Allaire Street Bridge crossing the Raritan River in New Brunswick. The order becomes effective Sept. 15.

American and British Destroyers Take Soldiers Off Damaged Transport, Which Is Beached and Can Probably Be Saved—No Sign of Panic on Board.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—A troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troopship was beached.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside.

This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

Several soldiers declared that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water after a depth bomb exploded and then entirely disappear.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken transport to escorting British and American destroyers was quickly made without injury to any one.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port.

NO SIGN OF PANIC AMONG SOLDIERS.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

The vessel at once began to sink by the bow. Many of the soldiers at the time were taking baths. They did not wait to dress, but made for the deck with what little clothing they could hastily lay their hands on. The water was rushing in at such a rate that it was thought the steamer would quickly founder.

To the surprise of most of the soldiers, the troopship did not sink. Some means, apparently, were found to check the rush of water and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be saved.

TROOPS AT INLAND CAMP IN ENGLAND.

AN INLAND REST CAMP IN ENGLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 10 (Associated Press).—The majority of the 2,800 American soldiers from the troopship which was torpedoed last Friday off the English coast but was not sunk, and upon which there were no casualties, have arrived here, none the worse for their thrilling experience.

The men are finding some consolation for the loss of their vessel in the assurance that the submarine that attacked her suffered a far worse fate at the hands of the avenging destroyers which were speedily on the scene hunting the U boat with depth charges.

To aid in caring for the men here the American Red Cross rushed in large quantities of supplies from London.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Navy Department announced to-day the receipt of a despatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that a British liner